Chapter 1:

4 Nabat was rich and powerful

what pitted the Bedouins and the Nabat peasants was sparsity of pastures in the desert

The Quran introduced the word jahiliyya which means tribal feud

The earth was divided after the Akkadians emerged, this was a new Mesopotamian rival

23 Ishmael was a Nabat

We have no clue who the Kings were in Arabia during Sulayams time

Chapter 2:

In 30 B.C. the Romans took over Egypt, they had moved southward to capture Najran and Yathul the Sabaen capital was not taken, the Romans abandoned the land.

46 zealot Jews didn't like Roman rule

Chapter 3:

52 Adnan, Nabat of Najd, all Arabs come from him, he was a direct descendant of Ishmael

The Quraysh took Mecca from the Khuza'a

The Quraysh, migrated to Mecca a dominant trade route the Byzantines and Persians didn't want

73 Sassanid conquered the Northwest of Arabia, but they couldn't capture the Kaaba in Mecca. This is why Muhammad was sent to take the Kaaba under the protection of the Muslims.

Chapter 4:

The period of A.D. 610-622 was a time of crisis for the Byzantines. The last round of wars had broken out against Persia had broken out.

The Quraysh saw it coming with Muhammad. Mecca's economy was breaking down

78 what was once known as Yathrib had now become Medina had become a "New Mecca"

the slave girl Mariya of Egypt was taken in by Muhammad

Chapter:

In return for an annual visit, the Qaramita returned the Black Stone

111 Crusaders failed and would not be able to capture Palestine

113 Stagnation

spice cooking preservatives dominated the Arab market

what made the emirs strong under the Ayyubids was not the iqta system but the fact that they commanded the army

Rasulid was highly efficient

Chapter 9:

135 East African seaports were dominated by the Arabs, they would not go beyond Mozambique

the Portuguese dominated the Indian Ocean, they had taken the Hormuz twice, the second time they kept it in 1515

the Portuguese gained control over its dependencies in Oman and the Gulf region to the islands of Bahrain

146 the Dutch capture East Arabia

the Ottomans never lost control over the Hijaz, they created a highway from Syria Damascus to Medina and Mecca

The United States bought slaves in Oman because cotton gin became cotton in 1793

Chapter 10:

160 the French had an allegiance with the United States

1798 the Busad's had dropped France, they needed Britain's help in Muscat

Abd Al-Wahhab's preaching worked because the Ottomans control of Arabia was weak. He preached worship as compulsory with limited hadith's

Kuwait and Qatar became Wahhabis freely

Britain and Qatar were friends

170 Qatar allows Britain to become rules of the peninsula

Wahhabi's desecrated Husayns tomb and destroyed the tomb of Muhammad. They also massacred local Shi'ites

Egypt invaded the Wahhabi's twice. The first in 1811, the second was in 1818 when it worked for the Egyptians. They held the Hijaz until 1840.

Chapter 11:

Khedive Isma'il of Egypt opened the Suez Canal in 1869

190 the Ottomans tried one last time in Bahrain but failed. A British agency was opened.

Britain wanted the second Saud state to frighten the rulers of Bahrain, Dubai, and Oman to pay for protection from the Saud's.

By 1908, the completion of the Hijaz railway from Damascus to Medina had made Ottoman military intervention in Arabia more feasible. The construction of this railway was seen as pious on Abd al-Hamid II's part. Once the railway was there, the Ottomans could easily send troops to Ha'il to help the Rashidi's against the Saud's. they were able to hold their ground with help from the British

Chapter 12:

France would have Syria Mosul region; Britain would have Southern Iraq along with the ports of Haifa and Acre in Palestine. A southern pipeline came under the British rule; this was entirely under British control.

217 Britain could not control Northern Yemen

Yemen won in a 1934 invasion from the Saudi's